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SHUT THE DOOR!

Were you brought up in a saw-mill?
Ever in a house before?
Did you work about a brick-kiln
In the blessed days of yore?
Did you 'tend about a wind-mill
Upon some rocky shore?
Or live upon a side hill
Where the wind could always roar,
And couldn't get a gorgeous fill
Of cutting to the core?
In any case, my blooming pill,
If you wouldn't lose your gore,
And rile a man who'd freely kill,
Or scrub you on the floor,
And break your heart and bend your will
And ashes on you pour,
And hunt up every little bill
You owe, and many more,
And stab you with a goose quill,
And parade the socks you wore—
Why, then, you blooming mud-sill—
You thoughtless, brazen bore—
You breathing, shameless whisky-still—
Confound you, shut the door!

Cheyenne Sun.

A lecturer once prefaced his discourse on the rhinoceros with "I must beg you give me your undivided attention. Indeed, it is absolutely impossible that you n form a true idea of the hideous animal which we are about to speak unless you ep your eyes on me.

The combined force of the steam engines the world is estimated at over 46,000,000 rse power. This is considered equal to out twice the available working power the human population of the globe.

WHAT MRS. MARY IRWIN WAS THANKFUL FOR.

Richard Irwin toiled slowly and wearily the two flight of stairs which led to the r abode, whose scanty furniture had wn still more scanty as want and povy pressed more and more hardly upon n.

But poor as it was, everything was as t as his pretty wife Mary's busy hands ld make it, who turned upon him the e brave, cheerful smile with which she ys welcomed him, though her heart k as she saw the gloom which shrouded face.

"It's of no use, Mary," he said, sinking wn into a chair. "I've walked the streets the morning, and there is no work to be ; men are discharging their old hands tead of taking new. I've had no work over three months now, with the excepn of an odd job or so. Winter is comon; all my hardly earned savings are e; and what is to become of us is more n I know!"

"It is always darkest before the dawn, hard."

"That's what you have been saying for a g time," was the gloomy response; "but night keeps growing darker. I wouldn't e so much if it wasn't for you and the by; but to see you growing so pale and hollow-eyed, and to know that Freddie either comfortably fed or clothed, drives almost wild."

The young wife laid her hand softly upthe bowed head of the speaker.

"God is good, my husband. He will not ake those who put their trust in Him, do the best they can."

"I sometimes doubt whether He cares ch for what is done here. It don't look f he did. There is Tom Stevens, who got rich through fraud and extortion. I was going through the market on my y home I saw him bringing a turkey to-morrow—for to-morrow is Thanksing day—that is, for some people. I 't know what we have to be thankful !"

Mrs. Irwin's chief comfort in these dark s had been her firm belief in the wisn and goodness of God, and it cost her a little effort to repress the eager pro- that arose to her lips. But she was a e little woman, who knew when to k and when to be silent.

"I know what I have most reason to be nkful for," she said, touching her lips tly to his forehead; "that I am the hapwife of a man who never gave me occion to blush for him, or regret the day made me his."

Lifting his head Mr. Irwin looked eagerinto those sweetly serious eyes.

"Is this really so, Mary? I have feared, ate, that it was a selfish thing in me to e you from a home of ease and comfort hare my hard, toilsome life. You had y suitors. If, knowing all that you do , you had your choice to make again, ld it be the same?"

"It would be the same. You little know heart of your wife, Richard, if you k I have the shadow of regret. I only n I could help you in some way."

"You *do* help me! If it were not for r love, and all it gives me, heart and ngth would utterly fail."

"See what a nice dinner I have for you!" Mrs. Irwin, pointing to some covered es upon the hearth. "I don't believe can guess where I got it?"

"Begged it, perhaps," was the bitter reonse.

"No, indeed! we haven't got to that yet, please God, we never will. We only a crust of bread left from breakand that I moistened with milk for ddie. As I was thinking of it, and feeltroubled at the prospect of having no ner for you on your return, Mrs. Allen's le girl tapped at the door, saying that mother hoped I'd excuse her for sendsome meat and vegetables, as she had e than she wanted for dinner. Mrs. n is the woman who has the rooms er us, and with whose sick baby I ched one night last week.

"The savory dishes that Mrs. Irwin placed n the neatly spread table gave forth a grateful odor to the hungry man, who, all the rest of his discomforts, was for the want of food.

"It may be a humiliating admission for n to make, but it is, nevertheless, true. the world looks very different to men after and before dinner, and Mr. n arose from the table with more courfor the sharp conflict, the inevitable ships that the majority of people have dure in one form or another.

"See how nicely I have mended your " said Mrs. Irwin, holding the article ed to up before her husband. "I want to church, in the morning. You will o, won't you?"

Mr. Irwin had his hat in his hand preory to going out again on his almost ess errand. He turned back.

"What for?"

The voice was very low and reverent said:

"I render thanks to the Lord for all his ss."

"Poor little woman! For what will you render thanks? For these thin, faded garments, these bare walls, and scarcely food enough to keep soul and body together?"

"No, Richard. For this, that health and strength are continued to us; that while so many households have been made desolute in our land, we are spared to each other!"

Mr. Irwin felt his eyes moisten as he descended the stairs, though he did not feel the full significance of these words until a few hours later.

"Mary is a good woman," he thought: "the best wife in the world! I wish I could feel as she does about these things, but I can't."

As he entered a store, whose proprietor had some times employed him in doing odd jobs about it, he was accosted by a pleasant-looking elderly man, who addressed him thus:

"Is your name Irwin?"

"Yes, sir."

"You worked at one time, for the Waterville Sewing Machine Company?"

"Yes, sir. I worked for the company until they failed, about a year ago."

"It did not fail exactly," said the stranger, with a smile, "it suspended. It has gone into operation again. My son wrote me to try and hunt you up. He is in want of a faithful, competent man to act as foreman. Would you like the place?"

Mr. Irwin felt a choking sensation in his throat, and his voice was a little husky, as he said:

"I should very much. I have a dependent family, and have been out of steady work for some months."

Those keen eyes took a rapid survey of the speaker's worn and shabby garments.

"My son writes that there is something due you on your old account. Let me see—." Here the speaker referred to a letter which he took from his pocket. "Seventy-five dollars. I think I have the amount with me, and if you will give a receipt, I will make it square with you."

His first collected thought was of his dear, patient wife. "Poor Mary! how glad he will be to know of this!" he said to himself as he went down the steps into the street, putting his hand in his breast-pocket to make sure that it was not a myth, the money he had placed there, as well as the bright prospects that had so suddenly opened before him.

As he hurried along, eager to tell her the good news, and impatient at every obstacle in his way, he saw a dense cloud of smoke in the quarter where he lived. As he drew nearer he saw a crowd of people following some ghastly thing that was being borne past him to the station.

"What is it?" he inquired of a bystander.

"A woman burnt to death in a tenement house on Front street."

Front street! That was where he lived, and with quickened step and sinking heart he rushed on. His worst fears were realized. The building he had left a few hours before was a mass of smoking ruins, whose numerous tenants were huddled out upon the sidewalk before the few things they were able to snatch from the flames, but among whom his eyes sought vainly for those that he most wished to see.

Rushing up to one of the women, he seized her almost rudely by the arm.

"Mrs. Allen, where is my wife?"

Putting down the child she was holding, the woman arose and stared wildly around.

"I haven't seen her. The Lord be good to us! it couldn't be her they took away so burned and blackened that her own mother wouldn't know her."

For a moment Mr. Irwin stood motionless, struggling with the sickening horror that palsied limb and brain. Then, as he remembered the ghastly spectacle he had met, pushing through the crowd, he turned his tottering steps in the direction in which he had seen it borne.

In the shadow of such a terrible bereavement how light seemed every other trial, how black the ingratitude that had made him unthankful for the the rich treasure of love that had been his! What cared he for the opportunities thrown open to him? How poor and empty seemed all that he had hoped to do and win now she was gone whose presence had made his lowly abode such a heaven of peace and rest!

"Merciful Father! take all else, but spare my wife and child!" was the cry that went up from his tortured soul, as the officer turned the key of the room where the dead lay.

Upon a rude table, their faces charred and blackened beyond all recognition, were the unfortunate mother and child awaiting identification.

"Oh! Mary!—oh! my boy!—can this be you?" groaned the wretched man, as he turned his shuddering gaze upon them.

Here Mr. Irwin felt a light touch upon his arm.

"Richard!"

Turning he saw his wife with their child in her arms, standing just back of him.

The revulsion, from the extremes of grief and despair to this blessed reality, was too strong, and had it not been for the officer who was standing by, he would have fallen to the floor.

It seems that Mrs. Irwin, who had barely time to escape with her life, had taken refuge in a house opposite. She had seen her husband rush past on his way to the station, and divining his errand, followed as quickly as possible.

The following day was truly "Thanksgiving day" to both; and not alone for the material blessings that surrounded them.

And through all the prosperous years that followed, years that whitened their hair and knit their hearts more closely together, never did Mr. Irwin omit, on that day, to refer to this eventful season of his life, and fail to render most hearty thanks to the Giver of all good, for this crowning proof of His goodness, "that they were spared to each other."

The *Live Stock Journal* says: "A moderate quantity of cayenne pepper, mustard or ginger can, with great benefit, be added to the food of fowls to increase their vigor and to stimulate egg production. This diet, although apparently artificial, is really natural; for wild birds of the gallinacean family have access to very many highly-spiced berries and buds—articles that give the "game flavor" to their flesh.

If upon a snowy day a gentleman sees another gentleman slip and fall, he laughs; whereas, if he sees a horse slip and fall, he does not laugh. Why is this thus? Because, if the gentleman that laughs had fallen, the gentleman that has fallen would have laughed, whereas the horse wouldn't.

A Frontier Incident.

A minister settled in one of our Western villages, in which the primitive manners of pioneer life had not been smoothed by refinement and cultivation, was seated in his study one day, endeavoring to arrange the heads of to-morrow's discourse, when his attention was called by a loud knock at the front door. The visitor proved to be a tall, gawky, shambling countryman, evidently arrayed in his Sunday suit, and a stout girl, attired in a dress of red calico, which, from the frequent and complacent glances toward it by the fair owner, was considered quite a magnificent affair.

'Won't you walk in?' asked the minister, politely.

'Much obliged, 'Squire; I don't know but we will. I say, you're a minister, ain't you?'

'Yes.'

'I reckoned so. Betsy and me—that's Betsy—a fust-rate sort of a gal, anyhow—'

'Oh, Jonathan!' simpered the beautiful Betsy.

'You are, now, and you needn't go to deny it. Well, Betsy and me have concluded to hitch teams, and we want you to do it.'

'You wish to get married?'

'Yes, I believe that's what they call it. I say, though, mister, before we begin, let's know what's going to be the damages, as I reckon it isn't best to go blind.'

'Oh, I never set my price. I take what they give me.'

'Well, that's all. Go ahead, minister, if you please; we're in a hurry, as Joe's got to finish a plantin' the taterpatch afore night, and Betsy, she's got to fetch the butter.'

Thus adjured, the minister commenced the ceremony, which occupied but a few minutes.

'Kiss me, Betsy,' said the delighted bridegroom. You are my old woman now. Ain't it nice?'

'First-rate,' was the satisfactory reply.

'Hold on a jerk!' said Jonathan, as he left his wife abruptly and darted out at the gate to where the wagon was left.

'What's your husband gone for? asked the minister, somewhat surprised.

'I expect it's for the sassages,' was the confused reply.

Just then Jonathan made his appearance, dangling in his hand a pailful of sausages.

'Mam made them,' said he, 'and I reckon they are good. If they ain't, just you send them back and we'll send you some more.'

Hindoo Farmers.

As the agriculturists are pure Hindoos, so are they generally the highest caste of Hindoos—Brahmins. They never eat meat, nor anything that grows under ground. The *raitas* are the poorest of the poor; large families will live for a month on a dollar. They take but one meal per diem, and that is at twelve o'clock mid-day. The women prepare for the day's consumption coarse wheat cakes called *chappatis*. Their thickness depends upon the purse; the richer the family the thicker the *chappati*. A few garlics, a cup of milk or draught of water complete the meal, although sometimes the richer classes cook a curry of vegetables. The delightful taste that this cake must have can only be relished by the "mild Hindoo." Before the *raiat* even thinks of eating he must bathe. He draws in a *tota* (a brass vessel) the water necessary for his ablutions, and throws it over his back. If he desires to enjoy a thorough bath he washes himself with a peculiar white mud, which lathers like soap. This is highly esteemed on account of its cleansing properties. Whilst he bathes himself he washes his clothes; and this he manages cleverly without stripping. His only garment is called a *dhoti*, which is merely a cotton sheet bound around his waist. He first unbinds and washes one-half; then undoes and washes the remaining half. He squeezes it nearly dry, but though still damp, he dresses himself, leaving the powerful sun to do the ironing and bleaching. The middle of his head, from the crown downward, as well as his face, is clean shaved. A long tuft of hair is however, permitted to grow at the back of his head, which he leaves for the good spirits to catch in order to drag him when dead to the abodes of bliss. Directly his ablutions are over, he prays reverently to the idol, which is always placed near a tree or well. In fact, the Hindoos consider every well sacred; and a man who digs a well or plants a tree insures for himself and his descendants Heaven's pleasures. He never omits to offer *puia* or a thank-offering at the shrine of this particular temple; and never is he permitted to forget that the priests, who keep in repair and officiate at these holy places, require some portion of the yearly crop to keep soul and body together. Taken all in all, no better man exists than the poor Hindoo *raiat*. He is a mild, forgiving creature; and where he quietly sorrows, other people would commit suicide. Never in his life does he see more than four rupees, or two dollars, at one time together; and that is when his ground is lying fallow he travels for miles to some European station, and gains this fortune either by pulling punks or selling some small trifle worked by the dexterous fingers of his ignorant and wretched wife. His life is one round of never ceasing toil, and his ceaseless care is to meet the dire land tax. He has ever been a slave to the soil. Nor will the lapse of years better his condition. With child-like simplicity he firmly believes all that his *gorn*, or priest tells him; and is ever ready, even when his means are most limited, to assist the needy supplicants who demand his help on account of their character as *religieux*. He begins no journey, undertakes no business, plants no seed, with out first asking from his god blessing upon the enterprise. No strong drinks ever pass his lips; he is content to work and be cheerful. In no country in the world are the peasantry poorer than in India. In China a husbandman lives sumptuously compared to the Indian *raiat*. The latter, by his religion, is forbidden to eat meat of any kind whatever, and even if he were permitted, his means, which just allow of his making bread from the coarsest cereal that grows, would certainly bar him from eating flesh.

The first railroad was laid in England from Darlington to Stockton. The first railroad in France was laid in 1832, from St. Etienne to Lyons. In 1835, after investigating the subject, M. Thiers said that "Railroads offer some advantages for the transportation of travelers, so far as the use of them is limited to very short lines terminating in cities like Paris."

LET US HAVE A CHANGE.

BY ARGUS.

Degeneracy is the natural result of the absence of the infusion of new blood, and new energy. Progress must comprehend a change—from one degree of advancement to another. Proper administration in affairs of government owes its strength and perpetuity to variety and exellence of taste and capacities. No institution can stand in eminence and power, unless its administration is supervised by minds, fashioned after the most approved moulds; by minds which have the faculty to apply the wisdom of the past to the demands of the present; which have the wisdom to utiliz'e the best lessons of the present in the formation of a wise course for the future.

And there is no institution, to which this doctrine will apply with greater force and with the promises of better results, than our school system. Our school system is of greatest elevation. To it we look for the proper development of those scions, whose part it will be in the near future, to contend for every right we are entitled to, either by nature or by constitutional enactment. To them we look, with hope, for a class of persons who, in the tented field, in the pulpit, in the laboratory, on the rostrum and in the editorial chair, will make a sentiment which will react on that which now obtain against us. To their care will fathers and mothers entrust their fortunes and their domestic happiness. To the usfulness of their lives do we look for compensation for the trials and dangers we have undergone and for consolation as a recompense for the blood and tears we have shed. Hence we must have a care as to how we permit our schools to be conducted. We must see to it that the teachers are thoroughly competent *intellectually, morally*. Our teachers should be like Caesar's wife "above suspicion." Our trustees should be competent, and earnest. They should be free from petty jealousies, manly, dignified, perfectly honorable, do every thing in their power to secure harmony of operation and bent upon the conservation of the best interests of the pupils and patrons. More than this, our trustees should be capable of taking on the most advanced intellectual conditions, thereby being capable to keep pace with the demands and progress of the times, and able to suggest such new methods as will inure to the rapid advancement of system. It is a general rule that persons who are permitted to become permanently installed in office or, who are permitted for any considerable length of time to administer affairs, are deluded into the belief that the office and all its appurtenances belong to them; and they run the office with utter disregard for the claims of others. It is this fact which led the founders of this Republic to limit the tenure of office within its most practicable bounds. The strength of a system lies in its capacity to introduce new forces and energies. It occurs to me that our school system is sadly in need of new energies and new forces. We want new men whose intellectual powers are greater and whose adaptabilities are more varied; whose powers of invention and application will help *prodigiously* in the securement of the best appliances for instruction. Let us not forget that we have been and are too unmindful of the ultimate *cost* of the laxity ef the administration of our schools and that we may be forced to regret that we did not take a more lively interest in our school affairs. Let the patrons be wide awake and never forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the regard we evince for our schools the best test of intelligent appreciation for the intellectual advancement of our children.

A good acid-proof cement is made by mixing a concentrated solution of silicat of soda with powdered glass, to form paste. This it useful for luting joints ; vessels exposed to acid fumes

Lamp Explosions.

All explosions of petroleum lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects above the oil. Of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up, and after burning a short time sufficient gas will accumulate to form an explosion. The gas in a lamp will only explode when ignited. In this respect it is like gunpowder. Cheap or inferior oil is always the most dangerous The flame is communicated to the gas in the following manner: The wick tube in the lamp burner is made larger than the wick which is to pass through it. It would not do to have the wick work tightly in the burner; on the contrary, it is essential that it move up and down with perfect ease. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the side of the wick sufficient for the flame from the burner to pass down into the lamp and explode the gas. Many things occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick and explode the lamp. 1. A lamp may be standing on the table or mantle, and a slight puff of air from the open window or door may cause an explosion. 2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table and explode instantly. 3. A lamp is taken into the entry where there is a draught, or out of doors, and an explosion ensues. 4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the mantle, resulting in an explosion. In these instances the mischief is done by the air movement, either by suddenly checking the draught or forcing air down the chimney against the flame. 5. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the flame is a frequent cause of explosion. 6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top or that has a piece broken out of the side, whereby the draught is variable and the flame unsteady. 7. Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small wick into a large burner, thus leaving considerable space along the edges of the wick. 8. An old burner, with its air-draughts closed up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use and the final result is an explosion.

Money One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago the students at Harvard College paid their tuition with live stock and provisions. The currency of the Pilgrims was the first issue of paper money in this country. During the war of Queen Anne a paper currency was established, known as "Queen Anne's war currency," which became worthless. In 1775 Virginia issued a paper currency—previous to which the clergy were paid in tobacco. In 1715, John Doleman established a bank in Massachusetts, with land for capital, and began the issue of loans. Other colonies followed, and the amount of loans by the colonies finally reached millions—which the mother country paid off at reduced rates, to save the credit of the colonies. In 1772 Congress issued paper money to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to be redeemed in coin in three years. The colonies, or States, also issued paper money, and soon the whole volume of State and National currency amounted to twelve million dollars. This currency was taken without much question at first, and those who refused it were stigmatized as unpatriotic, but in the following year it began to decline, and in 1780 it was worth almost nothing. A barber shop in New York was plastered all over with Continental money; and dogs were tarred, stuck over with shinplasters, and let run the streets for a public amusement. To Robert Morris is due the salvation of the Revolutionary army. He lent his private fortune and credit to the Government; and when his money was gone Washington said he must raise more money to carry out a war measure the perfection of which only waited for the money. Morris, therefore, issued his own notes for $1,400,000. Washington gained the battle of Yorktown, and Cornwallis surrendered. Every one of these Morris notes were subsequently redeemed. In 1782 the bank of North America was established with a capital of $4,000. This was the first bank of the National Government. The date of the first silver coinage was 1794, and of the first gold coinage 1794.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon on "A Day of Rest," said: "Sunday ought to be the pleasantest day of the week to the children. It wasn't to me. I was lively and mercurial, laughing at everything. I went to church and heard a sermon I did not understand, was waked up with a snap on the head when I went to sleep, and when I got home I was set down to learn the catechism. My heart sank within me, for I never could memorize sentences, and without it I could have no dinner. I have given many hard knocks at Calvinism and catechism since, and the origin of them all was the deprivation of those Sunday dinners."

Giggling.

If there is an exasperating sound in the world it is that made by giggling. It is natural with school-girls, and we tolerate it in them; but, when met with in young women of 19 and 20, it is unpardonable. It is frequently a characteristic of young men with incipient mustaches, who think they qualify themselves for manhood by affecting contempt for what their elders revere. They giggle at anything. If they catch the eye of an acquaintance, they giggle; if an old woman raises too soon for a hymn, they giggle; if a baby cries, they giggle; if the clergyman coughs, they giggle; if the plate is handed to some one who puts nothing on, they giggle; if some one near them sings out or repeats the responses loudly, they giggle; if the choir makes a mistake, they giggle. In fact, nothing is too small or insignificant to arrest their notice and produce a giggle. The habit seems incurable.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is said to be a marvel of engineering. It ascends 7,000 feet—4,700 in twenty-five miles. It passes from hot to temperate, and from temperate to a cold country. It spans ravines, scales precipices, and plunges into the bowels of the mountains below, then up into the clouds again. To construct this line took thirty-six years, forty Presidents and one Emperor. It is a "dizzy" road.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

BY LE DUKE.

Independence, wherever found or under whatever conditions, can be appreciated. It is the evidence of the existence of a force which if properly developed, will lead to success. I speak of that independence which is not the false and foolish inflation of pride, but rather of that which has its foundation in the higher and nobler instincts of the soul out cropping through every act. In short I mean that Independence which characterizes a "manly man." Societies and nations become great or small in just proportion to the existence of the sort of independence of which I speak. A people or a nation, which can not boast of a pride and independence, is not worth talking about. The first and highest quality of manly independence is thought, the next is the power and bravery to act. Combined they form the grandest most potent adjuncts the proper government. It is the absence of thought and determination the characteristic of weak nations. Now, what I want to speak of is the application of thought and consistent action—the essence of independence—to the purification of political organization. And the colored people are expected to perform their share. Political independence does not mean a political shiftlessness. It does not mean that if you are a republican, to be independent, you must vote the democratic ticket. It does not mean that you can endorse and support every party or political ism which every demagogue may evolve from his cranky cranium. It means that *principels* are to be *maintained* at the sacrifice of men, if need be. It means the solution of political problems by a systematic course, consistent and progressive. Such independence should be adopted by the colored people, especially at the South. The fact that there are no principles applied to the colored people of the South (as a whole) which can meet their endorsement—that is to say, there are no republican principles in operation—it becomes them to look about for combinations which will secure and make practical principles best suited to a proper political organization. This is necessary to make life tolerable. There are forces at work *now* which, if properly responded to by the colored people, will secure the best results. Mahonism, (though made some-what distasteful by a system of harshness of discipline) is the first out-cropping of the spirit of restlessness at the South. Issues of the past are too ghostly to attract the young men of the south and they are crying out for substance. Even Chalmers is not to be ignored for although he may have pursued a course in the past which was calculated to disgust and demoralize the colored people, yet who knows but that Mississippi may be rescued from bourbonism and misgovernment by developments which had their source in the wily mashinations of a brain diseased such as that of Chalmers? More than this, what should the colored man care for Chalmers? He does not care for them. He wants office. Everybody knows that. But neither do we like Chalmers. We simply support a revolution of which he is the leading spirit because we hope for such developments as will bring into practice the *principles* we desire and which have been made null by the overmastering wickedness of the bourbons whom Chalmers is fighting. And we persons who stand in the way of this revolution should be swept away by the force of the indignation of the people. The times have become desperate and those who cry for Radicalism with contracted nasals should be taught that they are not honest but only raise the cry to secure the offices. Brush them away and let the edict of the times be obeyed.

The outside fiber of the cocoanut is now used for shoe heels, and is said to be a good substitute for leather.

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TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BACK.

Mrs. Fannie Jackson Coppin is certainly a most remarkable personage, equally famous as teacher or agitator. Last week she had a double triumph in Philadelphia, in the commencement exercises of the Institute of which she is principal, and the mass meeting in behalf of the movement for industrial education. With the disadvantage of sex and color against her she pushes on with all the dash and confidence of one born to lead in educational and social movements. Probably this is one of the results of her struggles for an education. With no one to rely on but herself, in darker days than these, when the need for higher education was not so urgent for colored men, and not seriously thought of in respect to colored women, she went to Oberlin, took the regular collegiate course, graduated with honor, supporting herself mean while by teaching. Association Hall, where the commencement exercises were held, is located at 15th and Chestnut Sts., in the Y. M. C. A.. On the occasion in question it was crowded with the best of the colored society of the Quaker City, not a few whites attesting their interest in the work of the Institute, by their presence. A large meeting was held at Bethel Church under the auspices of Mrs. Coppin on Thursday evening, the 28th ultmo. The main audience room was well filled. Rev. C. C. Felts having formally opened the exercises, speeches were made by Mrs. Coppin, I. C. Wears Esq., Wm. Still, Rev. H. L. Phillips, Mrs. Frances Watkins Harper and J. W. Cromwell. A student at Wilberforce from Conn. took the floor and made an impassioned speech in behalf of industrial education, after which those having envelopes brought them foward and contributed nearly two hundred dollars for the furtherance of industrial work.

The Institute for Colored Youth does not hold the same relative positien to day as it did twenty years ago. At that time, it was one of the very few institutions in the country where colored youths could receive such an academic education. To day there are opportunities all over the country, the South not less than the North, in mixed as well as in seperate institutions, where a higher education can be obtained. Still the alumni of the Institute have by the work done by them given the school a very high educational value. Without invidious distinction the names of a few of the two hundred and fifty who have left those walls, will be recalled at once as those of men and women who have fulfilled the prophecy of one of its earlier graduates made in a commencement address in 1864 during the stirring hours of war. We refer to that of the lamented O. V. Catto.

There are the Hon. John H. Smyth, John Quincy Allen and J. Field Needham, all of the class of 1863. Of the first there is need to say nothing; the second is well known in the educational work of New York and Mr. Needham has demonstrated an ability on the Tax Collector's office equal to that he manifested in the school room. Of classes of older graduates, space remains to refer to Jacob C. White, principal of the Roberts Vaux Grammar School of Philadelphia, Miss Sallie Daffin of the Washington Schools and Mrs. Cordelia Attwell of New York who organized a school in 1863 or 64 from which has grown the Catto School with its nine subdivisions now presided over by Miss C. R. Le Count, also a graduate of the Institute.

There are also James M. Baxter Jr. of Newark N. J.. who as principal of a Grammar School has held his own for ten years, although mixed schools have been in existence. Then there is Mr. Thos H. Boling, a successful flour merchant, who does as large a retail flour trade as is done by any merchant in Philadelphia. We might mention T. J. Minton who has repeatedly prepared legal opinions which have been accepted by Controller Lawrence; J. William Cole whose record in the Pension office has repeatedly placed him at the head of an important division; Rev. J. E. Lee of Florida, for many years a successful lawyer and intrepid politician; Eugene R. Belcher of Augusta Ga. who when reading law at Howard was more than a match in mathematics for any of the collegiate students of the latter institution. Mr Durham who is pursuing his studies as Civil Engineer at the University of Pa. and hosts of others whose names have won distinction in all the varied walks of life.

Of others not graduates who pursued their preparatory studies there, and either went to higher schools or entered into active life work, we might mention such successful business men as R. C. Douglass, such teachers as Rev. Jacob R. Ballard and Miss Mary Matthews of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank R. Whipper, the author of the life of M. R. Delany, and Thos. H. Wheeler a successful lawyer of Beaufort S. C.

The Institute is now on the eve of a new departure which bids fair to place it as much ahead now as in past, when it was a pioneer in the matter of higher education. Considerable real estate is being quietly purchased adjacent to the present site. Some say it is for the purpose of providing homes for students who come from abroad, others that it is the development of a plan to incorporate the industrial feature for which Mrs. Coppin has so eloquently contended.

Whatever the design, the step taken is significant of an advance movement, which will be gratifying to every friend of education in general, and those of the Institute in particular.

Can we believe it? It is just twenty two years since we last visited New York at the tender age of —— no, you don't! Here crowds the memory with stirring events in the life of the Nation between 1861 and 1883! We simply suggest the contrast and let the reader fill in the outline which the memory at once supplies.

We shall not attempt to give any adequate idea of the great Metropolis with its elavated railways, its high bridge and its Central Park; its Broadway and its Bowery; its spacious stores, enterprising salesmen, thronged streets, cosmopolitan population; its apartments, and its Brooklyn bridge. These, to be appreciated, must be seen; they cannot be described, especially by one who has only had a bird's-eye view.

The first spot to which we bent our steps, when safe in Gotham, was to the *Globe* office. We thought we might drop in *incog*, but the first one who spied us was Fortune, then Sampson, then James Thomas and Chase, last but not least, Smallwood, met our view—all of them reminding us of the past and their connection with the ADVOCATE.

With respect to the *Globe*, the language of one of the shrewdest colored business men of New York is applicable; "Sir, it's doing business." Though crowded into two rooms, which would not make the one of the ADVOCATE, yet they are so well located and the material so well arranged that there was room for each one of the eight or nine who were busy as bees. The mail was being dispatched, the piles of folded papers and wrappers lying promiscuously about here, there and everywhere, gave proof that the *Gobe* has caught somewhat of the inspiration of New York journalism.

In company with brother Fortune of the *Globe*, and Mr. Levi Cromwell of Philadelphia, we went forth and paid our respects — from the outside to such metropolitan sheets, as the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Post*, then hurried over the Brooklyn bridge, constantly looking aloft, but not at all frightened or superstitious, because one of our number was there that unfortunate day; and after having recrossed the Fulton Ferry the first time since '61.,— we parted company with Mr. Fortune, took a seat in a car on the elevated railway and whom should we spy, but Dr. Patton. This was our introduction to New York.

We exhaust the first day in attempt at seeing such points of interest as the most casual visitor would naturally seek to examine, and continue this sight seeing on the following day, then we gave ourselves to social pleasures and found in Messrs. Braxton and J. W. Mars as cordial a welcome as was ever extended to tourist like ourselves. These gentlemen did the handsome in piloting us to Mr. Thos. Trusty of Mc Dougall St. Mrs. C. G. Bowser, Mrs. Fred G. Hayes and Mr. Charles G. Bowser. Besides these we made several other acquaintances which we hope to cultivate by the weekly visitation of the ADVOCATE. Among the fair ones who contributed to a pleasant stay we must not omit Miss Turpin ol Richmond, who is spending a tew weeks with her uncle, preparatory to her matriculation at Oberlin or Howard, or Miss Mary Matthews who seems not a day older than when we last saw her during the Centennial, and just as interesting as when in the dark days after the war she was a victim of bourbon prejudice when teaching in Maryland under the auspices of the Baltimore Association. We regret that we misplaced the address of Miss L. L. Lewis and those of several other ladies from Richmond and "the twin cities by the sea."

But the surprise of the visit was to meet a former classmate in Mr. James M. Baxter, jr., who starting at Newark, N. J., a salary of $410, brought his school and salary up to the same standard as that of the white grammar schools of the city, several pupils from his school having creditably been admitted on examination to the High School. Mr. Baxter it will be remembered, is the gentleman who was elected master of a lodge of Masons by votes of white members.

We would be unjust to ourselves did we not mention the courtesies and hospitalities extended to us by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mars of 288 President Street, Brooklyn. Our host is one of "the solid men" of the metropolis. He has worked his way up to the possession of valuable estate including the finest city residence eligibly located and elegantly furnished throughout it has been our fortune to see. Having a due regard to the requirements of the hour he has given his children such superior educational advantages that would enable them either to make their mark by their talents or to adorn any social circle. His oldest son understands the drug business. One daughter, Mrs. Jarvis of Lynn., Mass., now spending a few weeks at home, had the best advantages of the Rhode Island and Brooklyn schools, and in her time was voted one of the most accomplished ladies of Brooklyn. Another daughter, Mrs. Pauline Baxter, graduated from the School of Design of the Cooper Institute. She has frequently been employed on designs for illustrated papers. Another son, Harry T. Mars, has just graduated from the Packard Business Institute of New York City, the first of his race to win such a distinction either as pupil or graduate. Mr. M. had spent two years in the employ of a banking house as a clerk when he was advised, because of the versatility of his talents as a bookkeeper, to take a thorough course in the theory of accounts, and thus be qualified to take a honorable place in his line or to fill such an opening as now exists in the Colored High School of this city. Mr. M. is also a stenographer and has received high commendation from such men as Chief Justice Daly and Chauncey M. Depew.

We left New York, not without regret that our stay was so short; and after spending a day longer in Philadelphia we returned to "the city of magnificent distances" to find everything going on as smoothly as when we left.

J. W. C.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NEEDS.

Now is the time for a radical change in our public schools. First, the High School on 17th street, must be placed on the same footing as to facilities for instruction, including apparatus, as that on O street. The Board has made one step in providing for an instructor in commercial branches. Now let it give us first class apparatus and such competent instructors who will know how to employ it to advantage. The next in order is to have as principal teachers of the Grammar Schools persons both apt to teach and whose competency is not questioned. We can not afford to have teachers shaping the intellectual development of our youth whose own minds are neither disciplined nor even respectably filled with such knowledge as a teacher should possess. There have been such principal teachers and and their names are on many a tongue, to the scandal, if not reproach of our school management. We advise the board in their assigment for the incoming school year to have a care for fitness competency and to ignore mere social considerations.

Another thing, give us some male principles. The discipline of the schools demands it, higher intellectual standard calls for it. We do not raise the abstract question of female competency. Everybody knows that the colored ladies who have received the higher education necessary for success in grammar and high schools, are fewer in number than the gentlemen who could be named who are graduates from Yale, Howard, Brown University, Oberlin and the many new colleges sprung into existence since the war. An equal high school, teachers assigned to duties for which they are competent, and male principals—three pressing needs of our public school system.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Hon. C. C. Sheats, ex-member of Congress from Alabama is in the city. He was met by a reppesentative of THE ADVOCATE and questioned about affairs in Alabama. Mr. Sheats did not speak too favorably of the condition of things mentioning by way of illustration that just before he left Alabama the bourbons hung five Negroes. On being asked for what cause he stated that something dead had been found in the state and the Negroes were *suspicioned* of being accessary after the fact and therefore strung up. On being asked as to what effect a liberal movement would have upon affairs in the state, he said that he was a black-republican himself and did not take too much stock in these liberal movements; but if there were any good reasons to suppose that such a movement would better the conditiun of the colored people, he was heartily in favor of it. THE ADVOCATE merely expressed an opinion that such a movement would greatly add to the protection of the lives and property of the colored people, to which Mr. Sheats smilingly nodded approbation.

WE WILL NOT DOWN.

John H. Alexander, the colored applicant for admission to the West Point Military Academy, has passed an excellent examination and has been admitted. Mr. Alexander is an Ohioan and possessed of the qualifications necessary to force his way even against the opposition of the cod-fish aristocracy at West Point. He possesses as much manhood to the square inch as any white man at the Academy and will doubtless make many friends there. Still the colored man shows a disposition to come to the front and all the prejudice and opposition of the close corporation of the Academy will be powerless to prevent his ultimate equality.

TAGGART'S Phila., *Sunday Times* of the 1st instant has the following complimentary notice of Mr. Cromwell's appearance at the commencement exercises of the Institute for Colored Youth: The feature of the order of exercises was the address by J. W. Cromwell, of the class of ,64, on the subject of "the outlook from educational, material, literary and political standpoints," of course referring to the outlook for the colored race in this country. Mr. Cromwell is a brother of the famous caterer and well known colored citizen Mr. Levi Cromwell, and is well known among his race, as a man of brains, activity, and a wide field of culture. After graduating, Mr. Cromwell taught school for one year in Pennsylvania and five in Virginia and then accepted a position in the Sixth Auditor's Office in the Treasury Department in Washington, where he has been for the past ten years. Besides his official duties he finds time to edit a bright aggressive little paper called THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE published in Washington and which has an extensive circulalation among the colored people. Mr. Cromwell is quite popular among the clerks at the Treasury Office, all of whom recognize the high order of his abilities. His address proved him to be a man well booked in all the leading issues of the day, and his fond of knowledge seemed inexhaustible. He is a clear, forcible, entertaining speaker and held his audience for three quarters of an hour in wrapt attention.

FREQUENT inquiring has been made "Who is Joyce," whose occasional contributions to our columns as well as to those of other papers especially the Virginia *Star*, the *Baptist Companion* and the *Industrial Herald* have been generally commended. We are permitted to state that "Joyce" is none other than Miss Josephine J. Turpin of Richmond, Va.

Richmond and her charms.

The excursion to Richmond which was given by the Washington Cadets was a complete success. The conduct, general appearance of the excursionists and completeness of all arrangements necessary to real enjoyment, were the subject of much complimentary comment. Richmond, aside from its historic relics, has charms which would astonish the northern visitor. It is a city, the geographical position of which offers the finest inducements to business energy; And there are manifestions of a healthy, industrial growth which promises to make Richmond the first city in the South. The people, as a class, remind one more of the vigor and thrift of a northern town than any other city in the South. The colored people are thrifty and still maintain their prestige for hospitality with a grace and pride which can only be the outgrowth of a most generous disposition. Socially, Richmond stands upon equality with any city in the country for the intellectual attainments and refined tastes of her colored ladies and gentlemen. The excursionists were well treated by the people whose city they visited. Lawyer Randolph, whose hospitality has become proverbial, conducted a party of excursionists and well deserved the plaudits which the recipient of his attentions bestowed upon his conduct as "master of ceremonies." Mr. Randolph is a young man of more than the average intellectual force, a member of the City Council and a progressive and most promising lawyer.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

A Dog Story.

A lady in Lowell owns a very intellectual dog, of which she desired much to have a picture. She accordingly took him to a photographic gallery, and with the assistence of the artist endeavored to make her pet take and keep a suitable position before the camera. But the spoiled dog was in an unaccomodating mood that morning, and after repeated trials the attempt to conquer him was given up in despair.

"Go home," the lady said at last, pointing to the door; "you are a bad, naughty, naughty dog." The culprit changed instantly his saucy manner, and dropping his tail between his legs slunk away in confusion. All the rest of the day he seemed to realize that he was in disgrace, crouching in corners and wearing a shame-faced air. The next morning he was missing, and all search failed to discover him. About noon he reappeared, much elated, and having fastened to his neck an excellent tin-type of himself.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that when the photographer went down in the morning the dog was there at the door of the gallery awaiting admission. As soon as the door was opened Carlo ran joyously up stairs and leaped into the chair on which his mistress had poised him the day previous. Seizing the situation the artist made his preparations with all possible speed, and the result was the delightful picture which the four-footed penitent had taken home as a peace-offering to his mistress.

Female Thumbs.

The female thumb is said to be an important index to the female character. Women with large thumbs are held by phrenologists, physiognomists, etc., to be more than ordinarily intelligent—what are called sensible women; while women with small thumbs are regarded as romantic. According to certain authors, who profess to have been observers, a woman's hand is more indicative of a woman's character than her face, as the latter is, to a certain extent, under the control of temporary emotions, or of the will, whereas, the former is a fact which exists for any one who understands it to profit by. Women with square hands and small thumbs are said to make good housewives and gentle wives. This sort of women will make any man happy who is fortunate enough to win them. They are not at all romantic, but they are what is better, thoroughly domestic. Women with long thumbs have tempers of their own, and generally a long tongue. There is a hint in this to a lover. Let him, the first time he seizes hold of his mistress' hand, examine, under some pretext or another, her thumb, and if it be large, let him make up his mind that as soon as he becomes a married man, he will have to be very, very careful. Again, if a young man find that his lady-love has a large palm, with cone-shaped fingers and a small thumb, let him thank his stars—for, in that case, she is susceptible to tenderness, easily flattered, very easily talked into or out of anything, and readily managed. But if she is a woman with a square hand, well-proportioned, and only a tolerably developed thumb, then she is either one of two distinct classes of women—a practical female who will stand no nonsense, or she is a designing female—a woman who cannot be duped, or a woman who will dupe him.

Pickle for Curing Meat.

A large amount of beef, pork and mutton is lost to farmers every season by not being perfectly cured. Every year a large number of recipes are published in agricultural papers for curing meat, some of which are valuable. Some thirty years ago the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph* published a recipe that was tried by a large number of people and highly commended. The next year it was republished with like results, whereupon the paper fell into the habit of publishing it every season, and it claims that no person has ever tried it for curing beef, pork, mutton, tongue, or hams and ever afterward cured meat in any other manner with satisfaction to himself. The following is a reprint of the famous recipe:

To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce saltpetre, one-half ounce potash. Use only a pure article of potash; if this cannot be obtained, omit it altogether. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre which removes all surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way, or most ways, of putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

WAITING FOR MOTHER.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

The old man sits in his easy chair,
Slumbering the moments away,
Dreaming a dream that is all his own,
On this gladsome, peaceful day.
His children have gathered from far and near,
His children's children beside—
And merry voices are echoing through
The "Homestead's" hall so wide.

But far away in the years long flown
Grandfather lives again;
And his heart forgets that it ever knew
A shadow of grief and pain,
For he sees his wife as he saw her then—
A matron comely and fair,
With her children gathered around his board,
And never a vacant chair.

Oh! happy this dream of the 'Auld Lang Syne,'
Of the years long slipped away!
And the old man's lips have gathered a smile,
And his heart grows young and gay.
But a kiss falls gently upon his brow,
From his daughter's lips so true;
"Dinner is ready; and, Father, dear,
We are only waiting for you."

The old man wakes at his daughter's call,
And he looks at the table near—
"There's one of us missing, my child," he says,
"We will wait till mother is here."
There are tears in the eyes of his children, then,
As they gaze on an empty chair;
For many a lonely year has passed
Since "Mother" sat with them there.

But the old man pleads still wistfully;
"We must wait for mother, you know!"
And they let him rest in his old arm chair
Till the sun at last sinks low.
Then, leaving a smile for the children here,
He turns from the earth away,
And had gone to "Mother," beyond the skies,
With the close of the quiet day.

A Parrot's Opinion of Constables.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Tom Hand, a constable desiring to seize $20 worth of goods on an execution against Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, could find nothing but Mrs. Morton's pet poll parrot, which was perched away up on a window-sill. Tom was about to leave with empty hands when the parrot sung out: "Hilloa! Hilloa! Hilloa!" Tom looked up and saw the bird. "Here's something," said he to himself, "that's worth $20; I'll hitch on to it." He reached up to grab Poll, but Poll would not be seized and pecked at him and sung: "Hands off! Hands off! I'll call the peelers!"

"I'm a constable," said Tom; "I've got the papers here, and you can call whom you please."

"Durn the papers," said Poll. "Police! police!"

Tom made another grab, and this time he caught Poll by the throat and carried her over to court. When he got there he put her in a basket. As soon as Poll's throat was free again she opened another tirade on Tom. She called him all manner of names, and ended each sentence with. "You can go to Chicago; you're no gentleman."

Poll had begun to give the court, as well as the constable, a piece of her mind when Mrs. Morton came in and paid the $20 sued for. She said she would sooner pay $40 than lose her Poll. Then she picked Poll up and kissed her and carried her away; and as they went out of court Poll cried with a loud voice, "O, the loafers; O, the dirty loafers!" Constable Carroll, his deputy and all the other officers of the court say that Mrs. Morton's parrot can "cuss" louder and more to the point than any man they ever saw.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Some Old American Laws

There is a long list, of these quaint laws a few of which will suffice to exhibit the condition of the society in which they existed.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of the Dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any other officer.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath day or on a fasting day.

No minister shall keep a school.

To pick an ear of corn from a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands at the expense of the parents.

A man that strikes his wife shall be fined ten pounds.

Married persons shall live together or be imprisoned.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever shall publish a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall be set in the stacks or be whipped ten stripes.

Well's "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, warts, bunions.

One of the chief causes of failure in growing house-plants is the overheated rooms in which they are placed. We often see plants in broken pitchers and old fruit-cans, growing in some dirty window of a poor man's cottage, far more luxuriant and healthy than those in the heated houses of the rich, because during most of the winter, plants in their natural state make little if any growth, the most they need being protection from frost. The cool rooms of the poor, ill-ventilated though they may be, furnish more fresh air than can survive the furnace-heat and the unconsumed gases of a house "with all the modern improvements."

PIGS IN BOOTS.—A missionary writes from China: "At Chin Yuen we saw a herd of swine in boots. It seems that, having far to be driven to market, the poor creatures' feet get knocked up; but giving to them a pair, or rather two pairs, of boots made of straw, they are enabled to do the journey without risk of hurting ther feet."

Kansas has a population of 995,335, according to the census of 1880.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington ..... { G. B, Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line
Advertisements see rates.

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One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
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Three months, 50 cents.
If paid at the end of the year $2.00.
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rs. J. A. Polkaty, 1918 M street northwest Washington, D. C.
A. H Brooks, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. L. Brooks, 1116 F street, northwest.
E. B. Folkinnorn, next door to Post Office.

☞Local communications and &c., should reach this office not later than Thursday morning; advertisements not later than Wednesday noon.

☞When ever any of our Subscribers do not receive the r paper promptly please promptly notify us in all cases, by postal card.

LOCAL.

—Hot, hotter, hottest.

—Save your trade dollars.

—Excursion time has fairly begun.

—Nine hundred persons went on to Richmond Va.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Minton are in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Daniel Murry is spending the summer in Virginia.

—Miss Addie R Anderson, of New York City, is in the city.

—Hon. J. E. O Hara is in the city the guest of Mr. Henry Patterson.

—Rev. J. P. Sampson passed through en route to Hampton.

—The Laborers Protective Union were in force at Gales' on Wednesday.

—Mr Fred R. Moore has lost his last and third child, from dentition.

—Miss Lydia C Powell is in Philadelphia, the guest of Mrs. Cozzens in Ralston Street.

—Mr. J. W. Cromwell returned from Philadelphia and New York Monday morning.

—Mr. James S. Tyree, promoted from messenger to a clerk at $1000. per annum in the Post office Department.

—Miss Victoria Tompkins left for New Bedford, Mass., to day, where she will spend her vacation.

—Prof. Montgomery, with a corps of assistants, has gone to Columbia to conduct a teacher's institute during the summer.

—Rev. John H. Brooks was at Hampton, Va. this week. He is on his way to the White Sulphur Springs where he remains until September.

—For Rent two desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished with Bath, and convenient to Cars or Herdic line. Apply 2122 F St. N. W.. Rent moderate.

—The 19th St. Baptist S. S. had their picnic Friday of last week at Sumner's woods, near Brightwood. Large number in attendance.

—Alexander Taylor aged ninety years, formerly a body servant of Commodore Decatur died Tuesday at 508 3rd St, S. W.. He was it is said the last living witness of the Decatur Barron duel.

Miss Lizzie Jones of Norfolk arrived here Wednesday morning and will spend week in our midst. Miss Jones is sister to H. J, Jones of the ADVOCATE office.

—The most worshipful grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, laid the corner stone of the new Baptist Church in East Washington, Monday evening, July 2nd.

—A few summer boarders willbe taken by Mrs. Rosa Gaskins at Mason's Hill, 8 miles from Washington. A beautiful view of the Capitol. Address at Lincoln, Fairfax Co., Va.

—Miss Hattie Herbert, daughter of Mr. Ananias Herbert of this city graduated with valadictory from St. Francis Academy for colored girls in Baltimore last Monday night. During the past year there havebeen 85 pupils in the school.

—It is authoritively stated that Mr. W. W. Washington will take a trip in August to Morrisania, New York, thence to Coney Island, Staten Island and Atlantic City. It is hinted that a certain somebody has gone before him to the first named place.

—The following promotions have been made in the First Auditors Office, Treasury Department; J. W. Bradford from 1st to 2nd class clerkship. J. W. Butcher from $1000 per annum to 1st class clerkship. Jas. H. De Lamotta from messenger to a clerkship at $1000 per annum.

—Miss R. J. Cole is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cardozo. Misses Sarah and Julia the guests of Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Grimke. All these ladies are from Philadelphia, the first is sister to J. William Cole of the Pension office, the latter are daughters to Robert Jones, well known in Odd Fellow circles.

—The many friends of Miss Hortense Parker in the city will be pleased to learn that at her graduation recently at Mt. Holyoke Seminary Mass., she was chosen Valedictorian of her class, and also furnished the class poem. This is more complimentary when it is known that she was the only colored lady in her class and in the Seminary. She is the daughter of Jno. P. Parker Esq a wealthy capitalist of Ripley Ohio. Miss Parker visited the city during the holidays and made many friends while here.

—Miss Lucy E. Moten, who has been nominated as teacher of the Miner Normal School has unexceptionally fine qualities to successfully fill that position. She attended Howard University in its earlier days and after a few year's experience as teacher, having previously consulted Senator Sumner, entered the Salem Normal School whence she graduated with honor. During her stay at Salem, she boarded in the family of Prof. Crosby, the author of the well known Greek Grammar. Returning to this city she has had the reputation of being the best teacher of the city, as far as methods are concerned and with Miss M. Nalle she carried off the honor a few years ago as passing the most creditable examination of both white and colored teachers. Last year she assisted in the conducting of normal institutes at Columbia, S. C. and Petersburg, Va..

—The "Advocate" man dropped in the Plymouth Congregational Church last Sunday. He was pleased to note the evidences of culture which were found there. He listened with much interest to Rev. Peele but was not a little surprised to find that our brother is still looking back into Egypt. He pounded the bible and stamped on the floor and fairly howled to such a degree as to make a good sister fairly dance with religious(?) enthusiasm. She went through a series of gymnastics which would have better become the participants in an Indian war-dance than a member of a congregation whose average tastes and refinements are so high. Bro. Peele, if he would be heard and appreciated, should adopt a less frantic method of expounding christian doctrine. The intelligence and refinement of the congregation deserve some respect, and if Bro. Peele would give them his doctrines without his theatricals, all hands would be better pleased.

A DEAD LETTER

Let us hoop up the States Civil Rights boom.

MR. EDITOR:—Under this caption I read in your issue of June 23, a significant appeal to the Negro voters of the country. After detailing the facts regarding the decision of the United States Courts deciding the Civil Rights bill as unconstiutional, and prospecting the danger which may befall the Negro by the reaction which must soon follow the intense political agitation in behalf of his Civil Rights, you say "*Let us hoop up the states civil rights boom*".

Indeed, this is a proper rallying cry, spoken at a proper time, and I fully endorse the appeal. Since 1876 when the northern Democrats undertook to withdraw the assent of the states of New York New Jersey, Oregon and later of Ohio given the amendments to the National Constitution, I have seen and urged the necessity of the Negro voter acting in his own interest regardless of National politics in order to secure the enjoyment of his rights in his own immediate locality. For this reason I favored HenryA. Wise as an independent candidate for Govern. or of Virginia in 1873 instead of Col. Hughes, as a party nominee and prior. It was this idea that led 17,000 Negroes to support Walker instead of Wells. It is becoming and more evident every year to the Negro that his enjoyment of civil rights, especially at the South, depends upon the authorities of the state rather than upon that of the United States whose power has long ago been spent in its full tile effort to protect him, in the enjoyment of his civil rights in the states and the District of Columbia. But the Negro press have been slow to recognize this fact and even now, with perhaps an exception, advocate and demand an impossibility, a strong central government. It is gratifying to many friends to see THE ADVOCATE break from the line of old plaudits of party and sound the key note to the Negro's political success.

"The colored voters throughout the country should do their uttermost to secure such legislation as will protect them against the wholesale discriminations which are being practiced in almost every state in the Union," and it is necessary in order to secure this legislation to be united, and independent, in state elections of national party issues, and unite with those who are oppssed to bourbon rule, no matter by what name they may be called—ignoring personal preferences of candidates and the record of individuals before and since the war—preferring liberty to party. The state courts are they which for our course need liberal jurors and judges, the legislatures of the states make and can repeal the oppressive acts of the bourbons and provide for the education of the children—not the United States, not the congress; *not the United States Supreme Court*, but the Supreme courts of the states and when liberal men occupy those positions civil liberty will be enjoyed by all the people. I trust the states' civil rights boom may be whooped up. It is this theory that has given already to the Negro of Richmond, Va., equal enjoyments of civil rights with the Negro of Cincinnati, Ohio—in fact more. This subject should be the controling uppermost subject of the national convention and doubtless will be, for it is the only political question the solution of which will release the Negro from the political bondage he is now in; but to do this, all the teaching of the past must be ignored. The national government is safe and all that a congress may do has been done to secure the equal rights of all men before the law. It but remains for the states to acquesce in the support of the national enactments to free us. J. T. W.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not had an opportunity to inquire as to the management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since T. N. Burrill has assumed charge. Whether the new Chief permits Sullivan to run the business for him, or whether there is injustice shown colored men, by a system of high-banded discrimination, or whether eligibility to office is conditioned upon a particular religious belief; or whether the successor to Daly—Capt. King, refuses the colored people those common courteies which are shown to the white people, or whether he has done anything for colored people in the matter of giving them an opportunity to learn trades, will be questions for me to consider and, if space is given me I shall be pleased to publish what I may find. C. A. L.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

☞Wanted to Complete Our Files, Copies of the ADVOCATE of the following dates :

	1877.	
JULY,	- - -	14, 28,
AUG.	- -	18, 25,
SEPT.	- - -	8, 15, 29.
OCT.	- - -	6, 13, 20, 27.
NOV.	- -	24,
DEC.	- - -	22, 29.
	1878.	
JAN.	- -	12, 19, 26.
FEB.	- - -	9, 23.
MARCH,	-	- 2, 16, 23.
	1881.	
APL.	- -	16, 23.
JUNE,	- -	18, 25.
JULY,	- -	9.
AUG.	- -	6.
	1882.	
JAN.	- -	14.
FEB,	- -	4.
APL.	- -	22.
JUNE.	- -	17.

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A horse cannot be screamed at and cursed without becoming less valuable in every particular. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be perfectly gentle and always reliable, but if it expects every moment to be "jawed" at and struck, it will be in a constant state of nervousness, and in its excitement is as liable through fear to do something which is not expected as to go along doing what you started it to do. It is possible to train a horse to be governed by the word of mouth almost as completely as it is to train a child, and in such training the horse reaches its highest value. When a horse is soothed by the gentle words of his driver—and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means—it may be fairly concluded that he is a valuable animal for practical purposes, and it may be certainly concluded that the man who has such control over him is a humane man and a sensible one. But all this simply means that the man must secure the animal's confidence. Only in exceptional instances is a horse stubborn or vicious. If he understands his surroundings and what is expected of him, he gives no trouble. As almost every reader must know, if the animal when frightened can be brought up to the object he will become calm. The reason is that he understands there is nothing to fear. So he must be taught to have confidence in the man who handles him, and then this powerful animal, which usually a man could not handle if it were disposed to be vicious, will give no trouble. The very best rule, therefore, which we would lay down for the management of the horse is gentleness and good sense on the part of the driver. Bad drivers make bad horses.

ANYWHERE BUT IN NEW JERSEY.—A young man whose mind was wandering, was placed in the care of Dr. ——, of the town of ——, in the State of New Jersey, in the hope that he might under his judicious treatment, soon be restored to health. He was however, very discontented with the place, and with the restraint on his movements that was felt needful; and the doctor, more than once, in kind and friendly conversation, endeavored to make him feel reconciled to his situation. And as the young man was of a religious turn of mind, and a constant reader of his Bible, the doctor one day, when talking with him, said, "You ought to remember, my friend, that the apostle has taught us that in whatsoever state we are, we should therewith be content."

"Yes, yes," replied the other, "I know Paul says that; but I don't think Paul ever was *in the State of New Jersey*.

Parisian Coffee.

Every housewife should know how to make good coffee. It is a universal drink, and of no account unless the juice and aroma of the berry are extracted. The *Parisian* says that:

"The French drink *par excellence*, and the Parisian drink *par essence*, is coffee, that slow poison which supported the old age of Voltaire, and which did not prevent Fontenelle from becoming a centenarian. In no country in Europe, except Turkey, is coffee so well roasted, ground and brewed as in France, and in the commonest cafe you will get a cup of coffee which is nectar as compared with the muddy and acrid mixtures which is sold as coffee in London and Berlin. In the Parisian cafes two measures are in vogue—the demi-tasse served in a cup, and the maxagran, served in a long glass and served up with a long spoon, slender and graceful. You will find in some vocabularies for the use of the foreigner that the name 'maxagran' is only applied to cold coffee. This is an error like that of imagining that a glass holds more than a cup."

Man is master neither of his life nor of his death. He can only offer his fellow citizens his efforts to diminish human suffering, and show his unshakable belief in the extension of freedom.—[Victor Hugo.

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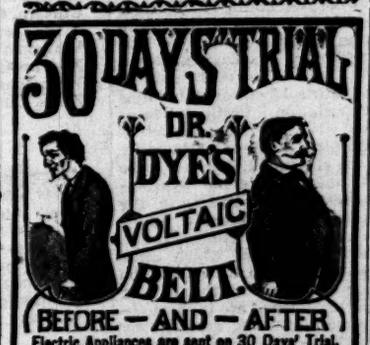

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Population of the United States.

Following is a list showing the population of each state and territory of the United States, according to the census of 880. Also the District of Columbia.

Alabama	1,262,724
Arkansas	802,564
California	864,686
Colorado	174,649
Connecticut	652,683
Delaware	146,614
Florida	267,351
Georgia	1,589,048
Illinois	3,078,769
Indiana	1,578,362
Iowa	1,654,620
Kansas	995,966
Kentucky	1,648,788
Louisiana	540,103
Maine	648,945
Maryland	954,632
Massachusetts	1,783,012
Michigan	1,636,331
Minnesota	780,806
Mississippi	1,131,572
Missouri	2,168,834
Nebraska	452,453
Nevada	62,265
New Hampshire	346,984
New Jersey	1,150,983
New York	5,073,810
North Carolina	1,400,047
Ohio	3,178,289
Oregon	174,767
Pennsylvania	4,282,786
Rhode Island	276,528
South Carolina	595,662
Tennessee	1,542,463
Texas	1,572,574
Vermont	332,286
Virginia	1,520,806
West Virginia	615,443
Wisconsin	1,352,480
Total	49,369,595
TERRITORIES:	
Arizona	40,441
Dakota	135,180
Idaho	32,611
Montana	39,157
New Mexico	118,430
Utah	143,906
Washington	75,120
Wyoming	20,788
Total	605,633
District of Columbia	177,638
Grand Total	50,152,866

Affliction is a school or academy wherein the best scholars are prepared for the commencement day of the Deity.

Cities of the United States with over 10,000 Population.

Following is a statement of the towns and cities of the U. S., having a population of 10,000 or over, according to the census of 1880:

No.	Cities and Towns.	Population.
1.	New York,	1,206,590
2.	Philadelphia, Pa	846,984
3.	Brooklyn, N. Y	566,689
4.	Chicago, Ill	503,304
5.	Boston, Mass	362,535
6.	St. Louis, Mo	350,522
7.	Baltimore, Md	332,190
8.	Cincinnati, Ohio	255,708
9.	San Francisco, Cal	232,956
10.	New Orleans, La	216,140
11.	Cleveland, Ohio	160,142
12.	Pittsburg, Pa	156,381
13.	Buffalo, N. Y	155,137
14.	Washington, D. C	147,307
15.	Newark, N. J	136,400
16.	Louisville, Ky	123,645
17.	Jersey City, N. J	120,728
18.	Detroit, Mich	116,342
19.	Milwaukee, Wis	115,578
20.	Providence, R. I	104,850
21.	Albany, N. Y	90,903
22.	Rochester, N. Y	89,363
23.	Allegheny, Pa	78,681
24.	Indianapolis, Ind	75,074
25.	Richmond, Va	63,803
26.	New Haven, Conn	62,882
27.	Lowell, Mass	59,485
28.	Worcester, Mass	58,295
29.	Troy, N. Y	56,747
30.	Kansas City, Mo	55,813
31.	Cambridge, Mass	52,740
32.	Syracuse, N. Y	51,791
33.	Columbus, Ohio	51,665
34.	Paterson, N. J	50,887
35.	Toledo, Ohio	50,143
36.	Charleston, S. C	49,999
37.	Fall River, Mass	49,006
38.	Minneapolis, Minn	46,887
39.	Scranton, Pa	45,850
40.	Nashville, Tenn	43,461
41.	Reading, Pa	43,280
42.	Hartford, Conn	42,553
43.	Wilmington, Del	42,499
44.	Camden, N. J	41,658
45.	St. Paul, Minn	41,498
46.	Lawrence, Mass	39,178
47.	Dayton, Ohio	38,677
48.	Lynn, Mass	38,284
49.	Denver, Col	35,630
50.	Oakland, Cal	34,556
51.	Atlanta, Ga	34,398
52.	Utica, N. Y	33,913
53.	Portland, Me	33,810
54.	Memphis, Tenn	33,593
55.	Springfield, Mass	33,340
56.	Manchester, N. H	32,630
57.	St. Joseph, Mo	32,484
58.	Grand Rapids Mich	32,015
59.	Wheeling, W. Va	31,266
60.	Mobile, Ala	31,205
61.	Hoboken, N. J	38,999
62.	Harrisburg, Pa	30,762
63.	Savannah, Ga	30,681
64.	Omaha, Neb	30,518
65.	Trenton, N. J	29,910
66.	Covington, Ky	29,720
67.	Peoria, Ill	29,315
68.	Evansville, Ind	29,280
69.	Bridgeport, Conn	29,148
70.	Elizabeth, N. J	28,229
71.	Erie, Pa	27,730
72.	Salem, Mass	27,598
73.	Quincy, Ill	27,275
74.	Fort Wayne, Ind	26,880
75.	New Bedford, Mass	26,875
76.	Terre Haute, Ind	26,040
77.	Lancaster, Pa	25,769
78.	Somerville, Mass	24,985
79.	Wilkesbarre, Pa	23,339
80.	Augusta, Ga	23,023
81.	Des Moines, Iowa	22,408
82.	Dubuque, Iowa	22,254
83.	Galveston, Texas	22,253
84.	Watervliet, N. Y	22,220
85.	Norfolk, Va	21,966
86.	Auburn, N. Y	21,924
87.	Holyoke, Mass	21,851
88.	Davenport, Iowa	21,834
89.	Chelsea, Mass	21,785
90.	Petersburg, Va	21,656
91.	Sacramento, Cal	21,420
92.	Taunton, Mass	21,213
93.	Norwich, Conn	21,141
94.	Oswego, N. Y	21,117
95.	Salt Lake City	20,768
96.	Springfield, Ohio	20,729
97.	Bay City, Mich	20,693
98.	San Antonio, Texas	20,561
99.	Elmira, N. Y	20,541
100.	Newport, Ky	20,433
101.	Waterbury, Conn	20,269
102.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	20,207
103.	Springfield, Ill	19,743
104.	Altoona, Pa	19,716
105.	Burlington, Iowa	19,450
106.	Cohoes, N. Y	19,417
107.	Gloucester, Mass	19,329
108.	Lewiston, Maine	19,083
109.	Pawtucket, R. I	19,030
110.	East Saginaw, Mich	19,016
111.	Williamsport Pa	18,934
112.	Yonkers, N. Y	18,892
113.	Houston, Texas	18,646
114.	Haverhill, Mass	18,475
115.	Lake Township, Ill	18,396
116.	Kingston, N. Y	18,342
117.	Meriden, Conn	18,340
118.	Hempstead, N. Y	18,160
119.	Zanesville, Ohio	18,120
120.	Allentown, Pa	18,063
121.	Council Bluffs, Iowa	18,059
122.	Newburgh, N. Y	18,050
123.	Wilmington, N. C	17,361
124.	Binghamtown, N. Y	17,315
125.	Bloomington, Ill	17,184
126.	New Brunswick, N. J	17,167
127.	Long Island City, N. Y	17,117
128.	Newton, Mass	16,995
129.	Bangor, Maine	16,857
130.	Montgomery, Ala	16,714
131.	Lexington, Ky	16,656
132.	Johnstown, N. Y	16,626
133.	Leavenworth, Kan	16,550
134.	Akron, Ohio	16,512
135.	New Albany, Ind	16,422
136.	Joliet, Ill	16,145
137.	Jackson, Mich	16,105
138.	Woonsocket, R. I	16,053
139.	Racine, Wis	16,031
140.	Lynchburg, Va	15,999
141.	Flushing, N. Y	15,919
142.	Sandusky, Ohio	15,838
143.	Oshkosh, Wis	15,749
144.	Hyde Park, Ill	15,716
145.	Newport, R. I	15,693
146.	Topeka, Kas	15,451
147.	Youngstown, Ohio	15,431
148.	Atchison, Kas	15,106
149.	Chester, Pa	14,996
150.	Lafayette, Ind	14,860
151.	Leadville, Col	14,820
152.	La Crosse, Wis	14,505
153.	New Britain, Conn	13,978
154.	Norwalk, Conn	13,956
155.	York Pa	13,940
156.	Concord, N. H	13,838
157.	Lincoln, R. I	13,765
158.	Virginia City, Nev	13,705
159.	New Lots N. Y	13,681
160.	Schenectady, N. Y	13,675
161.	Alexandria, Va	13,658
162.	Brockton, Mass	13,608
163.	Newburyport, Mass	13,537
164.	Lockport, N. Y	13,522
165.	Nashua, N. H	13,397
166.	Pittsfield, Mass	13,367
167.	South Bend, Ind	13,279
168.	Pottsville, Pa	13,253
169.	Orange, N. J	13,206
170.	Little Rock, Ark	13,185
171.	Rockford, Ill	13,136
172.	Fond du Lac, Wis	13,091
173.	Norristown, Pa	13,064
174.	Lincoln, Neb	13,004
175.	Chattanooga, Tenn	12,892
176.	Macon, Ga	12,748
177.	Richmond, Ind	12,743
178.	Castleton, N. Y	12,677
179.	Cortland, N. Y	12,664
180.	Biddeford, Me	12,652
181.	Georgetown, N. C	12,576
182.	San Jose, Cal	12,561
183.	Fitchburg, Mass	12,405
184.	Canton, O	12,258
185.	Northampton, Mass	12,172
186.	Norwick, R. I	12,163
187.	Rutland, Vt	12,149
188.	Hamilton, O	12,122
189.	Keokuk, Ia	12,117
190.	Steubenville, O	12,093
191.	Rome, N. Y	12,045
192.	Malden, Mass	12,017
193.	Kalamazoo, Mich	11,937
194.	Easton, Pa	11,92[illegible]
195.	Oyster Bay, N. Y	11,92[illegible]
196.	Aurora, Ill	11,825
197.	Vicksburg, Miss	11,814
198.	Middletown, Conn	11,731
199.	Amsterdam, N. Y	11,711
200.	Waltham, Mass	11,711
201.	Dover, N. H	11,687
202.	Danbury, Conn	11,669
203.	Rock Island, Ill	11,660
204.	Derby, Conn	11,649
205.	Brookhaven, N. Y	11,544
206.	Wallkill, N. Y	11,483
207.	Galesburg, Ill	11,446
208.	Portsmouth, Va	11,388
209.	Burlington, Vt	11,364
210.	Chicopee, Mass	11,325
211.	Portsmouth, Ohio	11,314
212.	Los Angeles, Cal	11,311
213.	Stamford, Conn	11,298
214.	Muskegon, Mich	11,262
215.	Logansport, Ind	11,198
216.	Attleborough, Mass	11,111
217.	Hannibal, Mo	11,074
218.	Shreveport, La	11,017
219.	Austin, Texas	10,960
220.	Chillicothe, Ohio	10,938
221.	Woburn, Mass	10,938
222.	Jacksonville, Ill	10,927
223.	Saratoga Springs, N. Y	10,822
224.	Fishkill, N. Y	10,732
225.	Watertown, N. Y	10,697
226.	Belleville, Ill	10,682
227.	Weymouth, Mass	10,571
228.	Quincy, Mass	10,529
229.	New London, Conn	10,529
230.	Saginaw, Mich	10,525
231.	Jeffersonville, Ind	10,442
232.	Saugerties, N. Y	10,375
233.	Dallas, Texas	10,358
234.	Ogdensburg, N. Y	10,340
235.	Madison, Wis	10,325
236.	Stockton, Cal	10,287
237.	Lenox, N. Y	10,249
238.	Winona, Minn	10,208
239.	North Adams, Mass	10,192
240.	Shenandoah, Pa	10,148
241.	Marlborough, Mass	10,126
242.	Eau Claire, Wis	10,118
243.	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,104
244.	Jamaica, N. Y	10,089
245.	Columbia, S. C	10,040

Meerschaum.

The word Meerschaum in the German means sea-foam, and the material was so named because of its lightness and whitish appearance. It is a mineral of soft earthy texture, somewhat resembling chalk. It is found in Greece and Turkey, as well as in Spain, occurring in the form of veins and otherwise. In Turkey it is used extensively as fuller's earth. The custom is to roughly shape it into blocks or rude forms of pipes for exportation. Pesth and Vienna are famous cities for the manufacture of meerschanm pipes, and at Geneva quite a number of the elegant smokers are to be seen. The manufacture of the spurious article is extensive, Paris leading in the newer imitations. To produce the yellow and brown colors, so much admired in the real meerschaum pipe, and which come only after they are smoked some time, the blocks are long kept in a mixture of wax and fatty matter. These are in part absorbed, and, afterward, being acted on by heat from the tobacco, the meerschaum assumes various shades of colors. What are known as artifical meerschaums—made from the parings of the genuine material, reduced to fine powder, boiled in water, and molded into blocks—cannot easily be distinguished from the real, but they are generally heavier and more free from blemishes.

Chewing-Gum.

We have it upon common report that chewing gum is a substance well known to the youthful part of the community. The qualities which it possesses at the time it comes from the confectioner are all familiar to the youngest of us. One easily comprehends the main ingredients of candy; but who, without being told, would suspect that chewing gum is often only a refined product of petroleum? The time was when the fragrant spruce furnished the most common material for the purpose. But this is no longer the case. The reader, familiar with the processes of refining coal oil, is aware that the thick, brown liquid which comes from the earth, at one stage of its manufacture, is strained through heavy linen cloths. The residuum left after this operation is a dirty, brownish-yellow wax that smells abominably. That unpromising substance, melted, bleached, deodorized and prepared for commerce, appears in masses that weigh about one hundred pounds, resembling oblong blocks of clouded ice. It has no odor and no taste, except what belongs to any wax in its purest state. It may be used for many purposes that it is not necessary to describe now. The manufacturer of chewing-gum purchases these blocks ready made to his hand, and at once melts them down. To two hundred pounds of wax he adds about thirty pounds of sugar, and gives the mixture a flavor by the use of some essential oil, such as lemon or vanilla, and perhaps adds some coloring matter. The melted mass is poured out upon a clean marble slab, and cut in the various shapes known to masticators.

Stage Kisses.

Nym Crinkle's *Feuilleton* describes the different types of stage kissing, from Abbott's spiritual kiss to Soldene's explosive burst. It says: "There was the platonic kiss of Kellogg, who used to fling them like icicles with her finger tips, and as Sher. Campbell once said, "There were chilblains in them. There was the Presbyterian kiss of Ada Dyas, who used to plant it on Montague's left ear, or on the back of his neck, and always created an impression in the gallery that she bit him; and the Lotta bubble, which always sounded like the pulling of a cork, and seemed to be a number of linked kisses effervescing; and the Corinthian kiss of Wainwright—a severe affair; somewhat motherly, and when dropped upon a stock actor always frightened him a little bit, as if he had pulled a New Testament out of his pocket instead of a pack of cards; and the Carey kiss—ah! The romantic Carey kiss, that never began anywhere and never ended—that ran down the back, and tingled in the arms and legs, and made the hair stand on end, and was accompanied with laughter, whose echoes were undying; and the cavernous Soldene kiss, that opened its ponderous and marble jaws with a report like the bursting of an india rubber baloon. Who shall formulate all these schools for us? Certainly not Abbott; for hers is the spiritual kiss, and we are not educated up to it."

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."

The following amusing story, which was told by Franklin, ought to be read and acted upon by all correspondents communicating their thoughts to the newspaper press: A young man, on commencing business, proposed to paint over his shop window, "John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money," to which was added the sign of a hat. One friend suggested that, as he made and sold hats, the word "hatter" was unnecessary. It was therefore struck out and the sign remained, "John Thompson, makes and sells hats for ready money." Another friend advised him to omit the phrase "for ready money," as there would occur occasions for selling on credit; and so the sign read: "John Thompson makes and sells hats." It was then hinted that the buyer of the hat did not care who made it, and that the sign would be better if it read: "John Thompson sells hats." But another amputation was in store still, for a critic pointed out the uselessness of the phrase "sells hats," for, said he, "no one would ever suppose that the hats were to be given away for nothing." Thus at last this aspiring tradesman commenced business, like many worthy successors, under the modest sign of "John Thompson."

Rhymes of Animals.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "I strung the following rhymes to tickle the ears of my little boys, four and six years old. They cause their mamma to read it over and over again, and then fetch the big illustrated dictionary to have her point out the funny animals with such strange names, and tell what she can about them. This fancy for rhyme and rythm is, I suppose, a characteristic of nearly all children, and perhaps the publication of this will amuse a wider circle than my little household. The aim has been, after euphony, to have the most incongruous animals in juxtaposition:

Alligator, Beetle, Porcupine Whale,
Bobolink, Panther, Dragon-fly, Snail,
Crocodile, Monkey, Buffalo, Hare,
Dromedary, Leopard, Mud-turtle, Bear,
Elephant, Badger, Pelican, Ox,
Flying-fish, Reindeer, Anaconda, Fox,
Guinea-pig, Dolphin, Antelope, Goose,
Humming-bird, Weasel, Pickerel, Moose,
Ibex, Rhinoceros, Owl, Kangaroo,
Jackal, Opossum, Toad, Cockatoo,
Kingfisher, Peacock, Ant-eater Bat,
Lizard, Ichneumon, Honey-bee, Rat,
Mocking-bird, Camel, Grasshopper, Mouse,
Nightingale, Spider, Cuttlefish, Grouse,
Ocelot, Pheasant, Wolverine, Auk,
Periwinkle, Ermine, Katydid, Hawk,
Quail, Hippopotamus, Armadillo, Moth,
Rattlesnake, Lion, Woodpecker, Sloth,
Salamander, Goldfinch, Angleworm, Dog,
Tiger, Flamingo, Scorpion, Frog,
Unicorn, Ostrich, Nautilus, Mole,
Viper, Gorilla, Basilisk, Sole,
Whippoorwill, Beaver, Centipede, Fawn,
Xantho, Canary, Polliwog, Swan,
Yellowhammer, Eagle, Hyena, Lark,
Zebra, Chameleon, Butterfly, Shark.

"Common Sense," says Prof. Huxley, "is science exactly so far as it fulfills the ideal of common sense, that is, sees facts as they are, or at any rate without the distortion of prejudice, and reasons from them in accordance with the dictates of sound judgment. And science is, simply common sense at its best; that is rigidly accurate in observation, and merciless to fallacy in logic."

A smart but ambitious man wrote his name and address on a ten dollar bank note, so that thousands of people would think of him as they handled that money. Four days afterwards the note was traced back to him by this means, with the pleasant discovery that it was counterfeit.

Early Map of Illinois.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne presented to the city of Galena, Illinois, two old and curious maps, which were picked up by him while in Paris. The first one is a map of "Canada, or New France," and was published in Paris in 1703, thirty years after the discovery of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, 1673, by Joliet and Marquette. On this map both the Galena and Dubuque lead mines are put down (Mine de Plomb), and they are among the first lead mines discovered by white men in the North American continent. A river is marked on this map which answers to the Galena river, but no name is given to it. The Mine de Plomb, (lead mine) is located on the river. What is now Lake Michigan is put down as "Lac des Illinois," the original name of the lake. The second map was published in 1744, and is called the "Map of Louisiana, the Course of the Mississippi, and the Neighboring Country." The "Mine de Plomb" is put down on this map the same as the map of 1702, but the river to which no name was then applied is given the name of "Riviere a la Mine." What is now Wisconsin is designated on this map as the "Country of the Renards;" of the northern part of Illinois, the "Country of the Mascoutens;" of the central and southern part of Illinois, as the "Country of Illinois;" Rock river as the "Assenisipi au Riviere a la Roche;" the Illinois river, as "Riviere des Illinois;" the Ohio river, as "Loyo, or La Belle Riviere;" the Wabash, as the "Riviere Uabache, or le St. Jerome." On both maps Chicago, written "Checagou," is correctly located.

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